

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

THE FREE SUGAR CLOUD LIFTED

THE news which comes from Washington by the Associated Press this morning that congress is to be asked to retain the existing duty on sugar, for the sake of the revenue produced, should send a surge of confidence into every business channel in Hawaii. It means the recognition on the part of President Wilson and his closest advisers of the argument that has been presented from the first day of the war, that the government must face basic facts and turn away from theories; that the United States must enter upon a period of preparedness for self-defense and must secure the needed revenue through the most convenient avenues.

While the Associated Press announces that the matter is to be submitted to congress, the news actually means that the present tariff of one and a quarter cents a pound is to remain. Hawaii knows through the expressions of practically each one of the Democratic congressmen who visited the Islands this summer, that the members of that party will be only too glad to vote for the retention of the sugar tariff, once they know that the President has receded from his free sugar position. Submitting the matter to congress is only a matter of form; what the President says will go, and his followers will tumble over themselves to assist in remedying what the greater number of them long ago recognized as a mistake.

The decision arrived at and announced yesterday settles the question of free sugar for all practical purposes. It determines the Democratic program for this session, and this is the last session for some time to come when Democracy will be in a position to frame the tariff.

Had the administration determined to press the matter of free sugar to the limit, the sugar industry of the United States could not have survived the dumping that would have followed the conclusion of the war in Europe. Under the original provisions of the Underwood tariff, the United States would have been the one great country without countervailing duties against bounty grown sugar, and the product of the beet fields of Europe and the stores accumulating would have flooded the American market and sold below the cost of production. Such a prospect, coupled with the absolute necessity for revenue, undoubtedly induced the reversal of policy so welcome to Hawaii.

"Facts About Sugar," in its issue just off the press, dealt with this danger from bounty sugar.

The expectation that the belligerent countries will dump on the American market heavy stocks, not only of sugar but also of many other commodities, is held by leading trade authorities, it says. It is recognized that this is an important factor in restraining development in many American industries that would be making rapid progress except for this consideration.

The incentive to the nations now involved in war to do this will be strong as they will have large accumulated stocks of goods of many kinds, and the disposal of these even at a sacrifice will help them to liquidate the heavy balances against them in the United States and to secure fresh supplies of raw materials.

In the case of sugar the opportunity to dispose of large supplies in the United States will be particularly inviting for the United States will be the only important sugar-purchasing country in the world without a tariff on imported sugar and with no penalty against bounty-fed sugars.

Russia is one of the great sugar-producing countries of Europe and one in which the industry is expanding rapidly. Russia pays a bounty to its sugar growers. Russia produces a surplus of sugar for export, but for two years it has been impossible to ship any of this surplus westward and it has been accumulating within the country. At the conclusion of the war it will be a simple matter for Russia to ship to the United States a large part of the supply which will have been accumulated by that time, and to sell it far below what it costs to produce sugar here.

Germany and Austria-Hungary in the past have sold annually 1,500,000 tons or more of sugar to Great Britain. This market is now shut off by the war and it is doubtful if it will be available at the conclusion of hostilities. Great Britain has learned from her experience of the past year the great national value of growing her sugar supply from her own soil, and is giving serious consideration to the encouragement of beet growing in England and of cane production in her colonies. In any case Great Britain will be disinclined to buy sugar from her former antagonists so long as it can be secured elsewhere. German and Austrian sugar, therefore, may seek the American market, especially if these countries reimpose bounties on export sugars.

Had it not been for the war in Europe the United States might have been protected in a measure from the unregulated competition of bounty-fed sugars by the operation of the Brussels conference. Although the United States was not a member of this great international trust which in the past has regulated the sugar business of Europe, the conference regarded the United States as a convention territory and its regulations against dumping and for minimizing the exportation of bounty-fed sugars applied to the American market. The war, however, has put an end to the Brussels convention, and it is almost inconceivable that it will be renewed at the conclusion of the struggle.

Accordingly no bar will exist to prevent European countries from entering the American market and dumping their stocks here without restriction as to amounts or prices. In the economic stress under which these countries will find themselves at the declaration of peace, it is extremely likely that this course will be followed.

Riley and Poe

IT may be of interest to learn that today, the birthday of one American poet, James Whitcomb Riley, October 7, 1849, was the death day of another American poet, Edgar Allan Poe, who died at Baltimore on that day and year. Poe's eccentricities and irregularities of conduct need not be commented upon here. The placid life of the Hoosier poet, himself a great admirer of Poe, his sympathy with his fellow-men and humbler neighbors, have caused to flow out to him a flood of affection such as has rarely come to any man. Poe had the unfortunate faculty of making enemies, while our Jim, evidently without effort, makes only friends.

Poe's grandfather was a soldier in the war of the revolution and a friend of Lafayette. Poe's father was a student at law, and fell in love with an English actress named Arnold and married her. They both died young, and at nearly the same time, leaving three orphan children. Edgar was adopted and educated by John Allan, a wealthy merchant of Virginia. At the early age of five years Edgar was taken to England, and was sent to school near London till he was ten years old. For a time he was in college at Charlottesville, Virginia, and later for less than a year in the military school at West Point. During the excitement in favor of the independence of Greece, he started for that country, but was found at St. Petersburg, from which place some friends sent him home.

Soon after his return he published a volume entitled, "Al Araaf, Tamerlane and Other Poems." These were written from the age of sixteen to eighteen years. In 1835, while employed to write for the Southern Literary Messenger, he married his cousin, Virginia Clemm, who at the time of their union was about fourteen years old. After this he was engaged on the Gentleman's Magazine, Graham's Magazine and other literary periodicals. About 1844 he wrote "The Raven," which is the best-known of the productions of his pen.

It may be of interest to those who are familiar with the handwriting of Poe was, like that of Riley, characterized by its beauty and delicacy, and was at the same time clear and readable. Poe was born at Boston, February 19, 1809, so that at his death he was forty years old.

Horses In the War

ENGLAND has divided this country into four areas for the procurement of horses, says the San Diego Union. Four firms have been commissioned to do the buying, and the prices paid by England are higher than those paid by the French or Italians. A contract has been made with a South Omaha company for five hundred horses a week, and at the same point the French government has just placed a \$1,000,000 order which requires that at least five thousand horses must be delivered within ninety days. Up to date South Omaha has sent \$4,000,000 worth of horses to the Allies, and it is expected that the business will be doubled within the next twelve months. Arrangements are also being perfected for the purchase of six thousand horses a month at Des Moines. Orders for horses and mules began to come in one month after the outbreak of the European war, and for the period September, 1914, to June, 1915, they were exported to the value of \$63,816,500, compared with an exportation of less than \$3,000,000 for the similar period 1913-1914. Exports of mules for the 1914-1915 period were valued at \$12,700,000, compared with \$580,000 for the similar period 1913-1914. The average life of a horse in the European war is estimated at eight days.

Between the Mexican raiders and the Galveston storm, not to mention the candidacy of Joe Bailey for the senate, life in Texas seems to be just one thing after another. — Los Angeles Times.

The New York Telegraph says that just the minute that William J. Bryan heard that Henry Ford, the philanthropist and automobile manufacturer, was planning to spend \$10,000,000 to promote world peace, he hit the trail for Detroit. Some peace advocate, this Nebraskan, eh?

THE ADVERTISER AND THE WAR NEWS

A PROMINENT gentleman of this city called upon me on Monday last, handed me a printed list of the officers of the "Honolulu branch of the National German American Alliance of the U. S. A.," and informed me that he was acting as a committee of one of this organization, to discuss with me the fact that The Advertiser was unfairly suppressing news to the disadvantage of the German interests. He thereupon proposed to present specifications in support of this indictment. His first specification was that The Advertiser printed what President Wilson said concerning the war; but did not print what Vice-President Marshall said.

I did not tell the gentleman that what the President of the United States says is always news; but that, under normal conditions, the statements of the Vice-President have practically no news value—which would have been the truth. Instead, I told him that if he wanted any specific article published it would be given full consideration; but that his statement that The Advertiser was "unfairly suppressing the news" was untrue and I declined to discuss it with him.

I do not know whether the gentleman in question was authorized to represent the association named; but, under the circumstances, I think it proper, although perhaps unnecessary, to state for the information of all concerned, what the policy of The Advertiser is concerning war news and discussion relating to the war, and what it is based upon. That policy is as follows:

The publishers of The Advertiser have convictions concerning the principles, and the rights and wrongs involved in the war. If the statement of these convictions in the editorial columns of this paper would decide, or even tend to decide these principles in, what they believe to be, the right way, such statements would be made as clearly and unequivocally as the English language would permit.

The occasion may come when the publishers will be convinced that a positive editorial attitude should be taken. When that occasion arises, that course will be pursued. In the opinion of the publishers it has not yet arisen. The reasons for this opinion are as follows:

This is an isolated community, closely knitted together by ties of blood, marriage, business, political and social relations. It is an American community, but the Germans and the British have both taken a most active part in building it up, socially, economically and politically.

Side by side with the Americans, the Germans and the British have helped, and are helping, to solve the many difficult problems, economic as well as political, which face Hawaii. They are an integral part of the bone and sinew and brains of this Territory. The withdrawal of either nationality from the Territory, or their ceasing to jointly cooperate in the administration and solution of local affairs would be a disaster to the Territory and its inhabitants.

In this small community where individual effort counts for so much more than in larger ones, it is essential to the public welfare that every intelligent resident, irrespective of nationality, should cooperate for the common good. To secure this result it is absolutely necessary to minimize, so far as feasible, the points of difference between the different nationalities.

The fact that nearly every British and German resident of Hawaii has relatives "at the front," some of whom have already delivered the "full measure of their devotion" in support "of the right as they see it" renders this a task of the utmost difficulty.

The fact that in spite of the forgoing conditions, of the vital principles involved, and of the intense feelings aroused, co-operation in local affairs on an at least outwardly friendly basis, has been maintained during the past fourteen months of tension, speaks volumes for the self-control and level headedness of the local representatives of the nationalities named; as well as of others who have strong convictions.

Nothing would be more provocative of disruption of this state of affairs than a partisan editorial attitude on the part of the daily press. The bare statement of the reason for non-editorial discussion of the war would seem to be a justification of the course adopted. There remains the almost equally difficult task of impartially presenting the news features of the great conflict. The war cannot be ignored. It is the greatest thing in history. It over-shadows in importance to every man living, or who will live for generations to come, every and all other questions of the day.

The people of Hawaii are entitled to know, not only the facts; but the discussion concerning the principles involved, which are being participated in by the master minds of the world.

The difficulties incident to giving an impartial and reasonably complete presentation of the subject, at a distance of eight to ten thousand miles, by a newspaper of as small a supporting patronage as The Advertiser under the foregoing conditions, are little realized by those who do not have to meet them.

In the first place, the bulk of the news reported must be telegraphic. It would be intolerable otherwise. The problem "faced by the man with the beer purse and the champagne appetite" immediately presents itself. The Advertiser is faced with a bare circulation and financial resources, and a leading constituency with a champagne appetite for war news.

During the early months of the war the Star-Bulletin and The Advertiser were put to a joint expense of \$2800 to \$3000 a month for cablegrams alone—a prohibitive expense for "country newspapers."

The necessary result is that—still at a cost beyond economic justification—a skeletonized service only is possible, and that of only the principal events. What are principal events rests necessarily in the judgments of the several Associated Press representatives who successively relay and condense the news from Europe or Washington to New York; New York to San Francisco and San Francisco to Honolulu.

When the Pacific Coast papers arrive a week later; or the New York papers two weeks later; or the London and Berlin papers three or four weeks later, the eager scanners thereof find items that he Associated Press representative did not deem important enough to forward, by cable, or which the pressure of other matter had excluded by reason of the financial inability of the local papers to furnish a metropolitan news service.

The judgment of the Honolulu discoverer of the item differs from that of the man who forwarded to Honolulu the news of that date. The former considers the item of the greatest importance and jumps to the conclusion that it has been "suppressed." This opinion is confirmed if he asks the local editor to publish it and is refused. The refusal may be based upon the fact that the item has become a stale by lapse of time that its news value has vanished; or because in the press of the mass of available material its importance does not warrant the displacing of another article, there not being room for both. These possibilities are given no consideration by the accuser.

Another difficulty which the editor has to meet is that all of the original sources of news are under the most rigorous censorship the world has ever known.

The outside world is eager to know what is going on behind that veil of secrecy, and the news gatherer at the nearest available point is doing his best to meet the demand. His every desire is to get the facts and get them correctly. His living depends upon it, for a reporter who wilfully garbles the news is soon found out and "bounced" forthwith.

Again, sympathizers with Germany must remember that the great bulk of the news of importance, from their standpoint, not only has to run the gauntlet of the German censor, but is subject to deletion by the Allied censors as well. Under the circumstances the marvel is, not that so little is reported, nor that errors are made; but that the news service is as full and accurate as it is.

Those responsible for The Advertiser have tried to be impartial in their presentation of the news and in the selection of leading articles and arguments upon the issues and principles involved, by recognized authorities of all nationalities. It has successively published all of the blue and other colored books, issued by the warring governments—the German as fully as the British. It republished, from the book entitled "Men About the Kaiser," all of the biographies of leading German statesmen—a book written in a most friendly tone to them. It has republished innumerable articles by distinguished German scientists; public officials, and sympathizers, in support of the German contentions.

It published the official German despatches originating at Washington, so long as they were available from the local German consulate—although, as a rule, substantially the same news is received through the Associated Press from one to three days earlier.

The consulate has been repeatedly informed that any news despatches which it or the German embassy at Washington desire published in The Advertiser, will be welcomed, limited only by the available space. This offer still stands.

The officers of the German American Alliance are personal—a number of them life-long—friends of mine. They are invaluable members of this community. Neither the publishers nor any member of the staff of The Advertiser has any reason or incentive to deal unfairly with them or their cause. On the contrary, recognizing the extremely trying conditions which the Germans in Hawaii are subjected to, the standing orders to The Advertiser staff are to make every endeavor to procure and publish news and responsible statements from the German standpoint.

That this effort appears not to be appreciated by some, will cause no relaxation on the part of the publishers in their efforts to currently present to the readers of The Advertiser the fullest and fairest summary of the news of the war, and responsible comment thereon, which its financial resources and space will permit. They will likewise continue their endeavor to help maintain the status quo as between the different nationalities in Hawaii. This endeavor will be fruitless, however, unless there is hearty cooperation to the same end, by all interested. Such co-operation I earnestly hope for.

LORRIN A. THURSTON,

President Hawaiian Gazette Co., Publishers of The Advertiser.

YOUNG LIEUTENANT COMMITTS SUICIDE

Carl E. Fosnes Shoots Himself—
Grief Over Mother's Death
Held Cause

Second Lieut. Carl E. Fosnes of Company B, First Infantry, committed suicide yesterday morning at Lelehu, Brooding over the death of his mother is advanced as the cause for the act. Funeral services were held yesterday afternoon and the body was brought to Honolulu. It will be sent to the second lieutenant's home at Montevideo, Minnesota.

The affair created a sensation at Schofield Barracks, where the young officer, who was only 25 years old, was popular with the officers and enlisted men alike. Lieutenant Fosnes had spent Monday afternoon playing tennis, and during the evening attended a dance at the post.

Friends, hearing the report of a gun, broke into his quarters yesterday morning, and found Lieutenant Fosnes in bed in a sitting position. On the bed lay a shot gun, with which he had ended his life.

Lieutenant Fosnes was graduated from West Point with the class of 1914 and had been stationed on this island one year. He was unmarried.

At the service yesterday afternoon (chaplain William Aiken officiated and Mrs. Aiken sang "Lead Kindly Light." The honorary pall-bearers were: Second Lieut. Virgil V. Enayrt, First Lieut. Irving G. Phillips, First Lieut. Elmer F. Rice, Second Lieut. William A. McCulloch, Second Lieut. John H. Hine, Second Lieut. Otis K. Sadler. The active pall-bearers were non-commissioned officers of Lieut. Fosnes' company.

SHERIFF RICE NOW TAKING IN CROP OF RICE, NATURALLY

LIHUE, October 4.—In the rice land case of Hee Fat vs. Tom Lee, to be called in the November court term, the latest development is that the rice is being harvested by Sheriff Rice. The crop is a large one, in spite of legal storms breaking over it, and will be put into the hands of the winning party in the suit. Since both claimants could not harvest the rice, it was decided that the whole matter would be put in the sheriff's hands.

The lawyers for both sides are busily preparing for the appearance of the case in November and promises to be the most interesting one before the circuit court during that term.

WANTS \$15,000 FOR A CURE THAT FAILED HIM

In a civil suit filed in the circuit court yesterday by W. G. Ah Sing against S. Yamashiro, the latter a physician established in Wailuku, Maui, Ah Sing asks for damages in the sum of \$15,000. Ah Sing says that for a long time the physician treated him for a growth on his body and insistently assured his patient that he was getting better and would be finally cured, instead of which, says Ah Sing, he was at death's doors and to save his life had to throw the Wailuku physician over and seven medical attendants elsewhere. Fifteen thousand dollars will about make up to Ah Sing for all he suffered, he thinks.

TODAY MAY SEAL FATE OF LUNA ON CITY ROAD

Today may seal the fate of Charles Clark, luna in charge of construction on the new road at Hakipuu.

Following denunciation of the former road overseer by Supervisor Larsen at the board meeting Tuesday night, City Engineer Whitehouse yesterday found no time to investigate Clark's case. He will take it up today, however, he said last night.

Supervisor Larsen declared Clark a "disgrace to the Republican party" and a failure as a city employee.

GERMANS PUT IT OVER LITTLE BROWN BROTHERS

LIHUE, October 3.—Some exciting baseball was witnessed on the Lihue diamond today when the Germans beat the Philippians by score of 3 to 2. The Germans had some players well known in Garden Isle athletics among whom Anton Kuhlman as pitcher did fast work. The fans present enthused greatly over the many fine points of the game, and their keen interest was justified by the closeness of the score.

MAJOR BLOOMBERG TO ARRIVE ON SHERMAN

Major and Mrs. H. D. Bloomberg and their sons, Howard and Joseph, arrived yesterday to visit Mrs. Bloomberg's aunt and uncle, Miss Nellie Allen and J. W. Allen. They have just completed an automobile trip from Oswego, New York, to New York City and through the Berkshires, and have shipped their automobile to Honolulu. They will go to Honolulu on the transport which sails from San Francisco October 8.—Atchinson, Kansas, Globe.

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